

Lesson.

These adverbs, words added to the verbs, are mostly adverbs.

Ad-verbs get their name because they are added to verbs.

Adverbs are of just the same use to verbs that adjectives are to nouns.

Indeed by changing adjectives a very little we may turn them into adverbs.

A Beautiful song.
Beautiful is an adjective

& belongs to the noun song.

He sings beautifully.

Beautifully is an adverb & belongs to the verb sings.

We may change most adjectives into adverbs by adding ly to them.

There are mostly describing adverbs that show how the action is done.

Other adverbs have to do with place. as Lay it down there. And others, with time.

As - Come soon.

Adverbs belong to verbs as adjectives do to nouns.

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Lesson -

An Adverb is really
a short way of saying
two or three words -
If we could not say
here, we must say in
this place

now - at this time
nicely - in a nice manner
That is, we should use
a preposition & its object
where we now use an
adverb.

As Adverbs are so
much shorter, we use
them when we can -
Still it often happens

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that prepositions & their
objects come in as the
adjuncts to the predicate
instead of Adverbs.

Put your book on the table.
Put it where? on the table.
I will come in a minute.
I will come when? in a minute.

Prepositions and their
objects are used as adjuncts.

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Lesson -

Though Adverbs truly
belong to verbs, they
often make themselves
very useful to Adjectives
also.

If we say a story is
pretty, & wish to say
how much so, then
the Adverb helps -
very pretty.

exceedingly pretty

so pretty

rather pretty

really pretty

truly pretty

most - pretty

Adverbs may belong to Adj.

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Lesson -

Adverbs also help
each other in the same
way as they help
Adjectives - by showing
- how much so -

He reads well.

He reads very well.

Where very belongs to
the other Adverb well
& shows how well
he reads.

In the same way, we
might say so well.

extremely well, remarkably
well, how well he reads.

Adverbs may belong to
others.

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Lesson -

You know that when we speak of persons & things, we do not always use their names.

When we speak to people we very seldom ^{do} so - And when we speak of our own selves we never do so.

We should have no choice but always to use names only that there is a class of words for no other purpose but to be used instead of names. So that we may not have to

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Say names over & over.

These words are called for-names - or, in the Latin tongue, pronouns.

Pronouns are used for nouns, that we may not have to say names over and over.

Lesson.

In my own name
one says I.

If there is but one person
in a room where I am
that person must be
myself. I am the first person.

So I is a pronoun of
the first person.

If I speak for myself
& some one else - I say
we.

I, means a single
person & is singular
number. We, means
more than one person, &
is plural number.

I told Mary.

We told Mary.

Here I and we are subjects
& because they are subjects
they are in the nominative
case like noun subjects.

Mary told I

Mary told we

This is not right for we
want objects after the
verb. & I & we can
never be used for any
thing but subjects.

The Object-Pronouns
of the first person are
me & us. & they are
in the objective case.

I's book. We's book -
we cannot say - because
there are proper owning
pronouns.

The possessing pronouns
for the persons who speak
are my and our -
so they are in the possessive
case.

Pronouns that stand
for the persons speaking
are in the first person.

Lesson.
If I speak to some one
there must be two
persons - the first
person, I, who speak -
and the second person
who is spoken to.

When speaking to people
we say you, whether
we speak to one person
or to several.

We may say I you told
Henry. When you is
the subject, nominative
case -

or. Henry told you
where you is the object -

Objective case -
 You only alters a
 little when it owns
 something. We
 do not say 'You book'
 but 'Your book'.
 Yours is the possessive
 case for pronouns in
 the second person.

It used to be the
 custom when speaking
 to one person, to say
 'Thon' for the subject &
 'Thui' for the object, & 'Thy'
 for the possessing pronoun.
 We still find them
 used in poetry.

See Thee, when Thon eat'd
Thy 'fill' -
 where 'Thee' is object after
 the verb see. & 'Thon'
 subject of the verb eats't
 & 'Thy' is possessive
 owning the noun 'fill'.

Pronouns that stand
 for the person spoken
 to and in the ~~third~~^{2nd person.}

Lesson -

In speaking of persons we say he, or him for a man. she or her for a woman. & it for a thing. These words shew the difference in what is called gender - That is, the difference between the he-kind & the she-kind.

Names shew this difference too - either by different words as boy, girl; cock, hen, bull, cow, ^{young} duck, ^{young} drake - or by a little change in

the word for the she - a female - as lion, ^{prince} ~~liones~~, tiger, ^{princess} ~~tigress~~, ^{Actress} ~~Actes~~.

All words for the female kind are in the feminine gender - she.

Words for males are in the masculine gender he.

Things without life are ^{neuter} neither male nor female - so they are in the neither gender - only we use the Latin word & say neuter. book

Gender shews the difference between he and she - the masculine & the feminine.

Lesson.

If we speak about any one there must be three persons in our mind.

We who speak -

~~The~~ person we speak to & the person we speak about.

So the person we speak about is in the third person.

When we use the names of persons & things we are generally speaking about them. So that nouns are nearly always in the third person.

When we speak of a man, we use he for the subject. He went with his brother. We use him for the object. His brother went with him. & his for the possessing pronoun. His brother.

If we speak of a woman.

She is the subject. She heard. Her is the object. I heard her.

& Her is the possessing pronoun. Her dress.

For things, it is both subject & object. It is her. Give it to me. The possessor is the ^{the person} pronoun is its. Its wing.

The person we speak of is the third person. Nouns are mostly third person.

Lesson -

You remember that we say. The child walks & The children walks. because the verb must change to be like the subject in number. In the same way, we say He walks. They walk. Yet I walks. He walks. is not right. Though I and he are both singular. The reason is. That the verb must be like its subject in person as well as number. He is the third person. So it

takes the same form of verb that the nouns take. But I is first person. So we say. I love. not I loves. & Thou eaten. not Thou eats.

Of course when we look at the verb love by itself we cannot tell whether it is singular or plural. That is settled by the subject. whatever the subject is. the verb is also.

"The verb and the subject are of the same person".

Lesson.

If we speak of more than one person, we use they for the subject - whether they are men or women or things.

They came here.
Them for the object.
 Give me six of them.
 And their for the possessory pronoun. Their house.

When the persons we speak of are both he & she - as, our cousins have come. There are five of them, three boys & two girls. We say that such words

as cousins & them are in the common gender. Which means that they ^{stand for} both he and she.

When words stand for both he and she, they are in the common gender.

Lesson -

The pronouns we have had are called personal, because they are really used instead of the names of persons.

There is another class of pronouns - not quite so useful, because the ~~name~~ ^{name} of the ~~thing~~ they stand for must always go before them.

The boy who hurt his side was very sorry.

Who is the pronoun, & it stands for boy, which you see goes just before it.

For this reason, the words that go before these pronouns are called their Antecedents, which is the Latin way of saying there go before.

Boy & who are two words for the same person. So of course they must be alike in most ways.

Boy is a he - masculine - so

who must be the same.

Boy means one - singular, so

who is the same.

Boy, we speak of the third person - so who is third person also.

These pronouns which are like relations to their antecedents, and are therefore called relative pronouns. Are always like their antecedents in gender, number & person, because they are just another word for the same thing.

They would be in the same case, only, as you will see presently. They are never in the same sentence as their antecedents.

Relative pronouns are like their antecedents in Number, gender and Person.

Lesson -
These relative pronouns are rather tiresome for two reasons.

First. They very often bring a new sentence into the middle of one already begun -

The boy who hurt his sister was very sorry - is a sentence

The boy - subject - was very sorry predicate - is one sentence.

Who - subject - hurt his sister.

Predicate, is another sentence

Who is always a subject.

It ~~so~~ must have a predicate for itself.

Who is always used for persons. & because it is a subject, it is in the nominative case.

Who is always the subject of a sentence.

You know by this time that a sentence is not just what is marked by a full stop. But is the words (few or many) that belong to one verb.

Lesson.

The next difficulty with relative pronouns, is that they have a way of getting out of their proper places.

We know that the object should follow the Verb. When a relative pronoun is an object, it not only goes before the Verb. But even before the subject.

The boy whom you saw has a little sister. should be The boy has a little sister you saw whom.
Whom being the object; though

we would almost take
whom for the subject as
it ~~first~~ comes first.

Whom is used in speaking
of persons. It is always
an object, & therefore in
the objective case.

The possessory relative
pronoun is whose.
It has an antecedent
like the others, & agrees
with its antecedent in
the same three ways.

The child, whose doll
you saw, is crying.
The child is the
antecedent to whose.

and whose possessive
doll.

Whom is always an object,
though it goes before the
subject.

Whose is the possessive
relative, and ^{it} agrees with
the noun that goes before it.

Lesson -

When we speak of things, we use which instead of both who & whom.

That is a relative pronoun whenever we can put who or which instead of it.

The boy that fell down.

The boy who fell down.

The book that you read.

The book which you read.

What is a relative too, and a rather puzzling one. It means, the thing which - so we call thing the antecedent

& which its relative. He does not know what ^{he is} to do means. He does not know the thing which he is to do.

which, that and what are relatives.

Lesson.

You remember we found in our lesson about Adjectives many which have no particular meaning.

These have a double use. They go before nouns as we saw before. & also, they are used instead of nouns.

It may say

Give me a few apples.

Where few is an adjective belonging to apples' or we may say give me

a few. leaving out apples. ~~and~~ ~~the~~ few stands for apples as a person would. So with. Give me another pen. Give me another. Will you have some bread. I have some. Thank you. Because these words have this double use they are called Pronominal Adjectives - or, if you can remember so long a word. pronominal adjectives.

Pronominal adjectives may stand for nouns, & so may be subjects or objects in a sent.

Lesson.

Henry called his sister.
He asked her to go out.
She said she could not.
She must do her lessons.

Here we have four single sentences that want to be joined together.

Henry called his sister
and asked her to go out;
but she said she could
not. because she must
do her lessons.

These words that join
sentences together are
called conjunctions -
which means to join together.

They are not only
useful in joining sentences
together: but they often
save us a great many
words.

John went up stairs.
Mary went up stairs.
The little conjunction
and will save us
three words. John and
Mary went up stairs.

So that instead of writing
two whole sentences. we
write two subjects &
join them by putting
in a conjunction.
Conjunctions join sentences.